

# The Conservative.

FRIDAY MORNING, - - - AUG. 24.

Wm. GLENN : : : : : Editor.

## Democratic State Ticket.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
GEN. BENJAMIN LEFEVER,  
Of Shelby County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,  
THOMAS M. KEY,  
Of Hamilton County.

FOR JUDGE OF THE PEACE,  
WILLIAM LARWILL,  
Of Ashland County.

COMMON LEAS JUDGE, EIGHTH DISTRICT,  
AUGUSTUS P. BLOCHSON,  
Of Muskingum County.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Probate Judge,  
JAMES M. GAYLORD.

For Auditor,  
JOHN P. SHERLOCK.

For Treasurer,  
MOSES BULLOCK.

For Prosecuting Attorney,  
BENJAMIN F. POWER.

For Commissioner,  
ISAAC HEDGES.

For Infirmary Director,  
JOHN P. SELLS.

The Columbus statesman pointedly says: "For three years' service in the battle field an Abolition Congress voted white veterans \$100 bounty, niggers \$300, and themselves \$5,000. How do you like it?"

Will the "boys in blue" vote for the Honorable Tobias A. Plants to go back to Congress, so that he may grab \$5,000 more bounty and put the white soldier off with only \$100? Plants takes \$5,000, the nigger \$300, and the white boy \$100.

The Hamilton True telegraph is responsible for the following:

"Imagine the agony that poor Bob Schenck had to endure in being forced to vote himself increased pay of \$4,000 to save the gallant soldier the big pile of \$100. Doubtless

"He wept whole plots of bitter tears,  
And wiped them on his sleeve."

The Zanesville Signal says:

"Imagine the agony of Delano and all the Congressmen who voted for that measure had to endure. That agony will torture them worse and worse as election day approaches."

Imagine the agony of Hon. Tobias A. Plants, member of Congress from this District, when he stepped up to the office and received and pocketed the increased pay of \$4,000. How can he or dare he look a poor soldier in the face? We say, in the language of the great poet,

## THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

We refer the reader to another part of our paper for the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention.

The Convention was large. Every township was fully represented by patriotic and determined men. Their deliberations were harmonious, and the nominations made are acceptable, we believe, to all friends of the cause.

The signs of the times are truly encouraging for the success and a lasting triumph of correct principles.

All the nominations of the Democratic party are now made and before the people for their acceptance or rejection. The success of the ticket is certain if Democrats and conservatives will only go to work in the right direction and in the proper spirit.

Every man on the ticket deserves the united support of the party, and no doubt that support will be cordially given. These are not the times for men to falter in the performance of the duty they owe the country. The immortal Andrew Jackson said, "The Union must and shall be preserved." The services of our brave soldiers in the field to preserve the Union will avail nothing if the Union cannot be made perfect and indissoluble by a union of hearts and of hands. Tyranny and oppression, subjugation and confiscation in time of peace will not tend to that union and harmony which should now exist among the people of all sections of this great Republic.

The National Union Convention, lately held in the city of Philadelphia, seems to have made an effort to bring about a perfect Union between the

North and the South, the East and the West—so far as such a body of men had authority and could act with the concurrence of the great body of people they represented. The action of that Convention, endorsed and approved as it is by the Administration, must have a powerful influence with the masses in all sections of the Union. The people will now see and know that the contest between the President and Congress must be speedily determined. The former, backed as he is by men of all parties and from all sections, desires immediate and certain Union—with representation and recognition of constitutional obligations from all States and all parts of the Republic. The latter would procrastinate, demanding unjust, unequal and unconstitutional terms and guarantees.

Let us all rally to the ballot-box and save the Union. The Union is danger. If we now neglect to do our duty, we may have fastened upon us and our posterity, without the hope in the future to change, alter or abolish, a form of government in many respects differing from that formed and handed down to us by the fathers of the Republic. The Radicals are now striking at the constitution of our country. What the rebels failed to do, they seem determined to accomplish by a change of constitution and a new form of government—great and powerful, overriding the rights of the States and of the people.

Rally, then, every man to the rescue, and sustain the Administration of Andrew Johnson in his noble effort to save the country from the hands of disunionists.

Visit of the Philadelphia Convention Committee to the President.

## REVERDY JOHNSON'S ADDRESS.

### The President's Reply.

### His Positive Stand Upon the Constitution.

### HIS OPINION OF THE CONVENTION.

### His Principles Declared a Second Declaration of Independence.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—About 1 o'clock the Committee, headed by a band of music, reached the White House. They were conducted into the East Room by Marshal Gooding, and so arranged as to form a circle. The delegates to the Convention were then ushered in, and took a position in rear of the Committee. President Johnson soon appeared, accompanied by Secretaries M. Callock, Welles and Browning, and Postmaster-General Randall. Hon. Reverdy Johnson then advanced and said:

MR. PRESIDENT—We are before you as a Committee of the National Union Convention which met in Philadelphia on Tuesday, the 14th instant, charged with the duty of presenting you with an authenticated copy of the proceedings.

Before placing it in your hands, you will permit us to congratulate you that in the object for which the Convention was called, in the enthusiasm with which every State and Territory responded to the call, in the unbroken harmony of its deliberation, in the unanimity with which the principles it has declared were adopted, and more especially in the patriotic and Constitutional character of the principles themselves. We are confident that you and the country will find gratifying and cheering evidence that there exists among us a public sentiment which renders an early and complete restoration of the Union, as established by the Constitution, certain and inevitable.

Party faction, seeking the continuance of its misrule may momentarily delay it, but the principles of political liberty, for which our fathers successfully contended, and to secure which they adopted the Constitution, are so glaringly inconsistent with the condition in which the country has been placed by such misrule, that it will not be permitted a much longer duration. We wish, Mr. President, you could have witnessed the spirit of concord and brotherly affection which was manifested by every member of the Convention.

Groat as your confidence ever has been in the intelligence and patriotism of your fellow-citizens, in their deep devotion to the Union, and in their present determination to reconstitute and maintain it, that confidence would have become a positive conviction if you could have seen and heard all that was done and said on the occasion. Every heart was evidently full of joy; every eye beamed with patriotic animation; despondency gave place to the assurance that our late dreadful strife was ended, and that the blissful reign of peace, not under the protection of arms,

but of the Constitution and laws, would have sway, and be in every part of our land cheerfully acknowledged, and in perfect good faith obeyed.

You would not have doubted that the recurrence of dangerous domestic insurrection in the future is not to be apprehended. If you could have seen, Sir, the men of Massachusetts and South Carolina coming into the Convention on the first day of its meeting, hand in hand, amidst the rapturous applause of the whole body, awakened by heartfelt gratification at the event, filling the eyes of thousands with tears of joy, which they neither could nor desired to suppress, you would have felt as every person present felt, that the time had arrived when all sectional or other poisonous dissensions had ceased, and that nothing would be heard in the future but the voice of harmony, proclaiming devotion to a common country, of a pride in being bound together by a common Union, existing and protected by forms of Government proved by experience to be eminently fitted for the exigencies of either war or peace.

In the principles announced by the Convention, and in the feeling there manifested, we may have every assurance that harmony throughout our entire land will soon prevail. We know that, as in former days, as was eloquently declared by Webster, the Nation's most gifted statesman, "Massachusetts and South Carolina went shoulder to shoulder through the Revolution, and stood, hand in hand, around the administration of Washington, and felt his own great arm lean on them for support." So will they again with like unanimity, devotion and power stand around your Administration, and cause you to feel that you may also lean on them for support.

In the proceedings Mr. President, which we are to place in your hands, you will find that the Convention performed the duty imposed on them, by their knowledge of your devotion to the Constitution, the tax and interests of your country—as illustrated by your entire Presidential career—of declaring that in you they recognize a chief magistrate of the nation equal to the great crisis in which fell your lot, and in this declaration it gives unalloyed pleasure to add, we are confident that the Convention have but spoken the intelligent and patriotic sentiment of the country; ever inaccessible to the law and influences which often control more partisans, and governed alone by an honest opinion of constitutional obligations and rights, and of the duty of looking solely to the true interests, safety and honor of the nation.

Such a class is incapable of resorting to any sale for popularity at the expense of public good. In the measures which you have adopted for the restoration of the Union, the Convention saw only a continuance of the policy which for the same purpose, was inaugurated by your immediate predecessor, his rejection by the people after that policy had been fully indicated, had been made one of the issues of the contest. Those of his political friends who are now assailing you for sternly pursuing it, are forgetful or regardless of the opinions which their support of his re-election necessarily involved, being upon the same ticket with that much lamented public servant, whose foul assassination touched the heart of the civilized world with grief and horror. You had been himself you had not endeavored to carry out the same policy, and judged now by the opposite one which Congress has pursued, its wisdom and patriotism are vindicated by the fact that Congress has but continued a broken Union, by keeping ten of the States in which, at one time, the insurrection existed, as far as they could accomplish it, in the condition of subjected provinces, denying to them the right to be represented while subjecting their people to every species of legislation, including that of taxation. That such a state of things is at war with the very genius of our government, inconsistent with every idea of political freedom and perilous to the safety of the country, no reflecting man can fail to believe. We hope, Sir, that the proceedings of the Congress will cause you to adhere, if possible, with even greater firmness to the course which you are pursuing, by satisfying you that the people are with you, and that the wish which lies nearest their hearts is that a perfect restoration of the Union at the earliest moment be attained, and a completion of that result can only be accomplished by the measures which you are pursuing; and in the discharge of the duties which these measures involve, we, as did every member of the Convention, again for ourselves individually tender our profound respect and assurance of our cordial and sincere support. With a reunited Union, with no foot but a freeman's treading or permitted to tread on our soil, with industry renewed, with a nation's faith pledged forever to a strict observance of all its obligations, with kindness and love everywhere prevailing, the desolations of war will soon be removed; its sacrifices of life, and as they have been, will, with Christian resignation, be referred to a Providential purpose of fixing our beloved country on a firm and enduring basis, which will forever place our liberty and happiness beyond the reach of peril. Then and forever will our Government challenge the admiration and receive the respect of nations of the earth, and be in no danger of any effort to impeach our honor. And permit me, Sir, in conclusion to add, that great as your solicitude to the restoration of our domestic peace, and your labor to that end, you have also a watchful eye to the rights of the Nation

and that any attempt by an assumed or actual foreign power to enforce an illegal blockade against the Government or citizens of the United States, to use your own mild and best expressive words, "will be disregarded." In this determination I am sure you will receive the unanimous approval of your fellow-citizens.

Now, as the Chairman of this committee, and in behalf of the Convention I have the honor to present you with an authenticated copy of its proceedings.

The allusion in the above address to the determination of our Government to disregard the attempt of an assumed or actual foreign power to enforce an illegal blockade, caused loud and continued cheering.

When Mr. Johnson had concluded, the President said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE:

Language is inadequate to express the emotions and feelings produced by this occasion. Perhaps I could express more by permitting silence to speak, and you to utter what I ought to say. I confess that notwithstanding the experience I have had in public life, the words I have addressed to me on this occasion, and this assemblage are well calculated to, and do, overwhelm me.

As I have said, I have not language to convey adequately my present feelings and emotions. In listening to the address which your eloquent and distinguished Chairman has just delivered, the proceedings of the Convention, as they transpired, recurred to my mind. Seemingly, I partook of the inspiration that prevailed in the Convention. When I received a dispatch by two of its distinguished members, conveying in terms the scene which has just been described, of South Carolina and Massachusetts, arm in arm, marching into that vast assemblage, and thus giving evidence that the extremes had come together, and that for the future they were united, as they had been in the past, for the preservation of the Union. When the dispatch informed me that in that vast body of men, distinguished for intellect and wisdom, every eye was suffused with tears on beholding the scene, I could not finish reading the dispatch to one associated with me in the office, for my own feelings overcame me. [Cheers.]

I think we may justly conclude we are moving under a proper inspiration, and that we need not be mistaken, and that the finger of an overruling and merciful Providence is in this matter. [Loud cheers.]

The nation is in peril. We have just passed through a mighty, bloody, momentous ordeal, yet do not find ourselves free from the difficulties and dangers that at first surrounded us. While our brave men have performed their duties, both officers and men, (turning to General Grant, who stood at his right,) while they have won laurels imperishable—there are still greater and more important duties to perform; and while we have had their co-operation in the field, we now need their support in our efforts to perpetuate peace. [Loud cheers.]

So far as the Executive Department of the Government is concerned, the effort has been made to restore the Union, to heal the breach, to pour oil into the wounds which were consequent upon the struggle; and, to speak in common phrase, to prepare, as the learned and wise physician would, a plaster healing in character and coextensive with the wound. [Loud cheers.] We thought, and yet think, that we had partially succeeded; but as the work progressed, as reconciliation seemed to be taking place and the country becoming united, we found a disturbing and marring element opposed us.

In alluding to that element, I shall go no further than did your Convention and the distinguished gentleman who has delivered to me the report of its proceedings. I shall make no reference to it that I do not believe the time and the occasion justify. We have witnessed, in one department of the Government, every effort, as it were, to prevent the restoration of peace and harmony in the Union. We have seen hanging upon the verge of the Government, as it were, a body called, or which assumed to be, the Congress of the United States, and, in fact, a Congress of only part of the States. We have seen this Congress assume and pretend to be for the Union, when its every step and act tended to perpetual disunion, and make a disruption of the States inevitable, instead of promoting reconciliation and harmony. Its legislation has partaken of the character of penalties, retaliation and revenge. This has been the course and policy of one department of our Government.

The humble individual who is now addressing you stands the representative of another department of the Government. The manner in which he was called upon to occupy that position I shall not allude to on this occasion. Suffice it to say that he is here under the Constitution of the country, and being here by virtue of its provisions, he takes his stand upon the charter of our liberties as the great rampart of civil and religious liberty. Having been taught, in my early life, to hold it sacred, and having practiced upon it during my whole public career, I shall ever continue to reverence that Constitution—the Constitution of the fathers of our country—and to make it my guide. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

I know it has been said, and I must be permitted to indulge in the remark that the Executive Department of the Government has been tyrannical. Let me ask this audience of distinguished gentlemen around me here to-day to

point a vote I ever gave, to a speech I ever made, to a single act in my whole public life that has not been against the tyranny and despotism which has been exercised. As to myself, the elements of my nature or the pursuits of my life have not made me, either in my feelings or in my practice, aggressive; my nature, on the contrary, is defensive in its character; but I will say, that having taken my stand upon the broad principles of liberty and the Constitution, there is not power enough on earth to drive me from it. [Prolonged cheering.]

Having placed myself upon that broad platform, I have not been awed, threatened or intimidated by either disreputable encroachments, but have stood there in conjunction with patriotic spirits, sounding the tocsin of alarm whenever I deemed the citadel of liberty in danger. [Great applause.] I said on a previous occasion, and repeat now, that all that was necessary in the great struggle against tyranny and despotism was, that they should be sufficiently audible for the American people to hear and understand. They did hear, and looking on and seeing who the contestants were, and what that struggle was about, they determined that they would settle this question on the side of the Constitution and of principle. [Cries of "that's so."]

I proclaim here to-day, as I have on other occasions, that my faith is abiding in the great mass of the people. In the darkest moment of the struggle, when clouds seemed to be most lowering, my faith, instead of giving way, looked up through the dark clouds far beyond. I saw that all would be safe in the end. My countrymen, we all know, that in the language of Thomas Jefferson, "tyranny and despotism even can be exercised and executed more effectually by the many than one." We have seen a Congress gradually encroach, step by step, upon constitutional rights, and violate, day after day and month after month, the fundamental principles of the Government. We have seen a Congress that seemed to forget that there was a constitution, and that there was a limit to the sphere and scope of legislation. [Renewed cries of "that's so."]

We have seen a Congress in a minority assume to exercise powers which, if allowed to be carried out, would result in despotism, or monarchy itself. This is truth, and because others as well as myself have seen proper to appeal to the patriotism and the republican feeling of the country, we have been denounced in the most severe terms. Slander upon slander, vituperation upon vituperation, of the most villainous character, has made its way through the public press. What, gentlemen, has been your and my sin? What has been the cause of our offending? I will tell you. Daring to stand by the constitution of our fathers.

The President here approached the spot where Senator Johnson was standing and said:

I consider the proceedings of this convention, Sir, as more important than those of any convention that ever assembled in the United States. [Great applause.]

When I look with my mind's eye upon that collection of citizens, coming together voluntarily and sitting in council with ideas, with principles and views commensurate with all the States and coextensive with the whole people, and contrast it with the collection of gentlemen who are trying to destroy the country, I regard it as more important than any convention that sat, at least since 1787. I think I may say, also, that the declarations that were there made are equal with the Declaration of Independence itself, and I here to-day pronounce it a second Declaration of Independence.

Your address and declarations are nothing more nor less than a reaffirmation of the constitution of the United States. Yes, I will go further, and say that the declarations you have made, that the principles or have enunciated in your address, are a second proclamation of emancipation to the people of the United States; for in proclaiming and re-proclaiming these great truths you have laid down a constitutional platform upon which all can make a common cause, and stand together for the restoration of the States and the preservation of the Government, without reference to party questions, which only is the salvation of the country, for our country rises above all party considerations or influences.

How many are in the United States that now require to be freed that have the shackles upon their limbs, and bound as rigidly as though they were in fact in slavery? I repeat, then, your declaration is the second proclamation of emancipation to the people of the United States, and offers a common ground upon which all patriots can stand. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, let me in this connection ask you what have I to gain more than the advancement of the public welfare? I am as much opposed to the indulgence of egotism as any one; but here, in a conversational manner, while formally receiving the proceedings of this Convention, I may be permitted again to ask what have I to gain, consulting human ambition, more than I have gained, except in one thing.

My race is nearly run. I have been placed in the high office which I occupy under the Constitution of the country, and I may say have held, from lowest to highest, almost every position to which a man may attain in our Government. I have passed through every position from an alderman of a village to the Presidency, and surely, gentlemen, this should be enough to gratify a reasonable ambition. If I wanted authority, or if I wished to perpetuate my own power, how easy it would have been to hold and wield that

which was placed in my hands by measures called "Freedmen's Bureau bills." [Laughter and applause.]

With an army which it placed at my disposal, I could have remained at the Capital of the United States, and with its fifty or sixty millions of appropriations at my disposal, with the machinery to be worked by my own hands, with my satellites and dependents in every town and village, and then with the Civil Rights Bill following as an auxiliary. [Laughter.] In connection with all the other appliances of the Government, I could have proclaimed myself Dictator. [Cries of "That's true," and "Three cheers for the President."]

But, gentlemen, my pride and my ambition have been to occupy that position which retains all power in the hands of the people. [Great cheering.] It is upon that I have always relied—it is upon that I rely. [A voice—"And the people will not disappoint you."] And I repeat that neither the taunts nor jeers of Congress, nor of a calumniating press, can drive me from my purpose. [Great applause.] I acknowledge no superior except my God, the author of my existence, and the people of the United States. [Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.]

For the one I try to obey all his commands as best I can compatible with my poor humanity; for the other, in a political and representative sense, the high behests of the people have always been respected and obeyed by me. [Loud cheers.] Mr. Chairman I have said more than I intended.

For kind allusions to myself, contained in your address, and in resolutions adopted by the Convention, let me remark that in this crisis, and at this period of my public life, I hold above all prizes, and shall ever recur with feelings of profound gratification to the last resolution, containing the endorsement of the Convention, emanating spontaneously from the great mass of the people. [Loud cheers.]

I trust and hope that my future action may be such that you and the Convention may not regret the assurance of confidence you have expressed of me. [Cries of "we are sure of it."] Before separating, my friends, one and all, committee and strangers, please accept my sincere thanks for the kind manifestations of regard and respect you have exhibited on this occasion.

I repeat, I shall always continue to be guided by firm and conscientious conviction of duty, and that always gives one courage under the Constitution, which I make my guide.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks, three cheers were enthusiastically given for Andrew Johnson, and three more for General Grant. The President and General Grant then retired arm in arm, and the committee and the audience commenced to disperse.

## Cheering Words.

"The people must be trusted and the country will be restored. My faith is unshaken as to the ultimate success."—[Andrew Johnson to the Philadelphia Convention.]

"Having taken my stand upon the broad principles of liberty and the Constitution, there is not power enough on earth to drive me from it."—[Andrew Johnson to the Philadelphia Convention Committee.]

The above are cheering words. They give forth no uncertain sound. They have a ring about them that forcibly reminds one of the earlier and purer days of the Republic, when official oaths were regarded as of binding force and Constitutions were not treated as waste paper. Certainly, for a number of years past, such sentiments have been rarely heard, and it is refreshing now to hear them repeated, and, more especially, by the Executive head of the Federal Union. It looks as though the clouds that have obscured the lustre of our National fame were disappearing and that, Andrew Johnson being President, we were soon again to become a united people, free, prosperous and happy. Let the people rejoice that in the inscrutable Providence by which Andrew Johnson succeeded to the Presidential chair, one so in pure purpose was elevated that all powers on earth can not drive him from the principles of liberty and the constitution upon which he has taken his stand.—[Signal.]

## Remarkable Escape from Death

The Ohio Statesman has an account of the falling out of a window of the fourth story of a house, of a little girl in a somnambulic state. The child is about nine years old, and on Saturday night, about twelve o'clock, got out of her bed, went to the window, and fell out. In her descent she struck one of the iron rods used for the support of an awning. This rod gave away and threw her out from the house on to the pavement. Singular, the child was unhurt, save the scraping and blistering of her hand, and the knocking out and breaking of two or three of her teeth. There were some scratches and bruises on her face, an abrasion of the skin on her breast, and a bruise on one of her knees.

The famous Ashland district of Kentucky, which in the south and to the close of Mr. Clay's eminent career, was inviolable, at the late election gave a Democratic majority of 7,692. It comprises eleven counties, all Democratic.